

REMARKS

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of this application in view of the following remarks. For the Examiner's convenience and reference, Applicant's remarks are presented in substantially the same order in which the corresponding issues were raised in the Office Action. Please note that the following remarks are not intended to be an exhaustive enumeration of the distinctions between any cited references and the claimed invention. Rather, the distinctions identified and discussed below are presented solely by way of example to illustrate some of the differences between the claimed invention and the cited references. In addition, Applicant requests that the Examiner carefully review any references discussed below to ensure that Applicant's understanding and discussion of the references, if any, is consistent with the Examiner's understanding.

Status of the Claims

Claims 1-49 are pending. No claims are currently amended. No claims are canceled. No claims are added. No new matter has been added.

Summary of the Office Action

Claims 1-31 and 42-49 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,507,606 to Shenoi (hereinafter "Shenoi").

Claims 32-41 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shenoi in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,226,322 to Mukherjee (hereinafter "Mukherjee").

Response to Objections

The drawings stand objected to. In particular, the Office Action states that Figure 1 should be designated by a legend. Applicant respectfully submits that Figure 1 has been amended to be designated as background. Applicant respectfully requests that the objection to the drawings be withdrawn.

Response to Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

The Examiner rejected claims 1-31 and 42-49 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Shenoi. Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of these rejections because the cited reference fails to disclose all of the limitations of the claims.

CLAIMS 1-17

Claim 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Shenoi. Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 is patentable over the cited reference because Shenoi does not disclose all of the limitations of the claim. Claim 1 recites:

A system for improving transmission of DSL signals over a local loop, the system comprising:
 a loop extender with communications, control, and **diagnostic functionality**; and
 a central office controller coupled to the loop extender via the local loop for controlling the loop extender.
(Emphasis added).

In support of the rejection, the Office Action states, in part:

The Examiner disagrees and asserts, that, as indicated in the previous Office action Shenoi discloses a system for improving transmission of DSL signals over a local loop, the system comprising **a loop extender** with communications, control, and **diagnostic functionality** and a central office controller coupled to the loop extender via the local loop for controlling the loop extender.

Shenoi discloses that "Referring to FIG. 4, an outline of the functional blocks in an ADSL repeater 400 are depicted. For convenience certain functions such as power and control are not shown in FIG. 4. Power and control units can be coupled to the ADSL repeater 400" (column 7 line 54-63); "For test and maintenance purposes, the central office end needs to be capable of forcing anyone chosen repeater (on the subscriber loop under test) to enter **a loop-back state**. That is, a test signal sent from the central office is "looped back" at the chosen repeater and the condition of the loop up to that chosen repeater can be validated" (column 9 lines 11-18); "Each 25-pair "repeater housing" can include one controller (microprocessor) and modems that **convert the digital control information to (and from) analog** for transport over the control pair. These controllers can operate in a "daisy chain" which allows the central office end to query for status, or control the operation of, any repeater housing in the path. For long loops, those exceeding 18 thousand feet, there may be as many as 4 or 5 (or more) repeater housings connected in series (approximately 6000 feet apart). The control information will include commands for maintenance and provisioning information"

(column 8 lines 57 -67); "The basic circuit outline 500 of the Extender unit is shown in FIG. 5" (column 9 line 46). For these reasons and the reasons indicated in the previous Office action, the rejections of claims 1-17 are maintained.

Office Action, October 4, 2005, pages 2-3(emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Office Action's characterization of the prior art because Shenoi fails to disclose all of the limitations of the claim. In particular, Shenoi does not disclose a loop extender with diagnostic functionality.

Shenoi teaches a loop extender for long ADSL subscriber lines. Shenoi, Abstract. Shenoi depicts an extender circuit with amplification circuitry and load coils. Shenoi, Fig. 5. The amplification circuitry is used for the ADSL signals and the load coils are used for the conventional voice, or POTS, signals. However, Shenoi does not disclose any structure within the loop extender that is capable of performing diagnostics on the internal components of the loop extender. Although the Office Action is unclear as to how Shenoi purportedly discloses diagnostic functionality, it appears that the Office Action asserts that the control information processing and/or the loop-back feature are the same as diagnostics. However, claim 1 states "a loop extender with . . . control and diagnosis functionality." By law through claim differentiation, there are two different limitations, and the Office Action may not discount or ignore a claim limitation by disclosing elements of merely one of these limitations.

With regard to the control information processing, Shenoi teaches that each repeater housing has a processor and modems for converting digital control information between analog and digital domains. The repeater receives the control information from the central office and processes the control information to query for status or control the operations of a repeater. However, Shenoi does not teach the details of querying and controlling or how such querying and controlling might be performed. In particular, Shenoi does not disclose the repeater as being capable of performing diagnostics on itself or its internal components. The repeater merely responds to a status query or converts control information from the digital to analog domain, or vice versa.

With regard to the loop-back teaching of Shenoi, the cited reference merely states that the repeater may enter a loop-back state, in which a signal from the central office is "looped back" from a chosen repeater. This loop-back feature allows the repeater to be "validated." In other words, Shenoi teaches that the central office is capable of putting

the repeater in a loop-back state to make sure the repeater works. However, Shenoi does not disclose the repeater as being capable of performing any diagnostics. The repeater merely responds to the control information from the central office by entering a state which allows a signal from the central office to be sent back to the central office. The repeater does not perform any diagnostics on itself or its internal components.

In contrast, claim 1 recites "a loop extender with communications, control, and diagnostic functionality." For the reasons stated above, Shenoi fails to disclose all of the limitations of claim 1. In particular, Shenoi does not disclose a loop extender with diagnostic functionality. Given that the cited reference fails to disclose all of the limitations of the claim, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 is patentable over the cited reference. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) be withdrawn.

Given that claims 2-17 depend from independent claim 1, which is patentable over the cited reference, Applicant respectfully submits that dependent claims 2-17 are also patentable over the cited reference. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the rejection of claims 2-17 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) be withdrawn.

CLAIMS 18-31

Claim 18 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Shenoi. Applicant respectfully submits that claim 18 is patentable over the cited reference because Shenoi does not disclose all of the limitations of the claim. Claim 18 recites:

A method for improving transmission of DSL signals over a local loop, comprising the steps of:
 configuring a loop extender with communications, control, and **diagnostic functionality**; and
 controlling the loop extender with a central office controller coupled to the loop extender via the local loop.
(Emphasis added).

In support of the rejection, the Office Action states, in part:

The Examiner disagrees and asserts, that, as indicated in the previous Office action Shenoi discloses, "Referring to FIG. 4, an outline of the functional blocks in an ADSL repeater 400 are depicted. For convenience certain functions such as power and control are not shown in FIG. 4. Power and control units can be coupled to the ADSL repeater 400" (column 7 line 54-63); "For test and maintenance purposes, the central

office end needs to be capable of forcing anyone chosen repeater (on the subscriber loop under test) to enter a **loop-back state**. That is, a test signal sent from the central office is "looped back" at the chosen repeater and the condition of the loop up to that chosen repeater can be validated" (column 9 lines 11-18); "Each 25-pair "repeater housing" can include one controller (microprocessor) and modems that **convert the digital control information to (and from) analog** for transport over the control pair. These controllers can operate in a "daisy chain" which allows the central office end to query for status, or control the operation of, any repeater housing in the path. For long loops, those exceeding 18 thousand feet, there may be as many as 4 or 5 (or more) repeater housings connected in series (approximately 6000 feet apart). The control information will include commands for maintenance and provisioning information" (column 8 lines 57-67); "The basic circuit outline 500 of the Extender unit is shown in FIG. 5" (column 9 line 46). For these reasons and the reasons indicated in the previous Office action, the rejections of claims 18-31 are maintained.

Office Action, October 4, 2005, page 4 (emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Office Action's characterization of the prior art because Shenoi fails to disclose all of the limitations of the claim. In particular, Shenoi does not disclose configuring a loop extender with diagnostic functionality.

Shenoi teaches a loop extender for long ADSL subscriber lines. Shenoi, Abstract. Shenoi depicts an extender circuit with amplification circuitry and load coils. Shenoi, Fig. 5. The amplification circuitry is used for the ADSL signals and the load coils are used for the conventional voice, or POTS, signals. However, Shenoi does not disclose any structure within the loop extender that is capable of performing diagnostics on the internal components of the loop extender. Although the Office Action is unclear as to how Shenoi purportedly discloses diagnostic functionality, it appears that the Office Action asserts that the control information processing and/or the loop-back feature are the same as diagnostics.

With regard to the control information processing, Shenoi teaches that each repeater housing has a processor and modems for converting digital control information between analog and digital domains. The repeater receives the control information from the central office and processes the control information to query for status or control the operations of a repeater. However, Shenoi does not teach the details of querying and controlling or how such querying and controlling might be performed. In particular, Shenoi does not disclose the repeater as being capable of performing diagnostics on itself

or its internal components. The repeater merely responds to a status query or converts control information from the digital to analog domain, or vice versa.

With regard to the loop-back teaching of Shenoi, the cited reference merely states that the repeater may enter a loop-back state, in which a signal from the central office is “looped back” from a chosen repeater. This loop-back feature allows the repeater to be “validated.” In other words, Shenoi teaches that the central office is capable of putting the repeater in a loop-back state to make sure the repeater works. However, Shenoi does not disclose the repeater as being capable of performing any diagnostics. The repeater merely responds to the control information from the central office by entering a state which allows a signal from the central office to be sent back to the central office. The repeater does not perform any diagnostics on itself or its internal components.

In contrast, claim 18 recites “configuring a loop extender with communications, control, and diagnostic functionality.” For the reasons stated above, Shenoi fails to disclose all of the limitations of claim 18. In particular, Shenoi does not disclose configuring a loop extender with diagnostic functionality. Given that the cited reference fails to disclose all of the limitations of the claim, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 18 is patentable over the cited reference. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the rejection of claim 18 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) be withdrawn.

Given that claims 19-31 depend from independent claim 18, which is patentable over the cited reference, Applicant respectfully submits that dependent claims 19-31 are also patentable over the cited reference. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the rejection of claims 19-31 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) be withdrawn.

CLAIMS 42-48

Claim 42 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Shenoi. Applicant respectfully submits that claim 42 is patentable over the cited reference because Shenoi does not disclose all of the limitations of the claim. Claim 42 recites:

A method for improving transmission of DSL signals over a local loop, the method comprising the steps of:
generating control signals in a central office;
transmitting the control signals and DSL signals over the local loop;

providing DSL signal amplification via amplification circuitry coupled to the local loop;
sampling DSL signals within the amplification circuitry in accordance with the control signals received by a diagnostic/control unit coupled to the amplification circuitry; and
processing the sampled DSL signals to evaluate amplification circuitry performance.
(Emphasis added).

In support of the rejection, the Office Action states, in part:

The Examiner disagrees and asserts, that, as indicated in the previous Office action Shenoï discloses, "Each 25-pair "repeater housing" can include one controller (microprocessor) and modems that **convert the digital control information to (and from) analog** for transport over the control pair. These controllers can operate in a "daisy chain" which allows the central office end to query for status, or control the operation of, any repeater housing in the path. For long loops, those exceeding 18 thousand feet, there may be as many as 4 or 5 (or more) repeater housings connected in series (approximately 6000 feet apart). The control information will include commands for maintenance and provisioning information" (column 8 lines 57-67). For these reasons and the reasons indicated in the previous Office action, the rejections of claims 42-48 are maintained. Office Action, October 4, 2005, page 6 (emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Office Action's characterization of the prior art because Shenoï fails to disclose all of the limitations of the claim. In particular, Shenoï does not disclose sampling DSL signals within the amplification circuitry and processing the sampled DSL signals to evaluate amplification circuitry performance.

Shenoï teaches a loop extender for long ADSL subscriber lines. Shenoï, Abstract. Shenoï depicts an extender circuit with amplification circuitry and load coils. Shenoï, Fig. 5. The amplification circuitry is used for the ADSL signals and the load coils are used for the conventional voice, or POTS, signals. However, Shenoï does not disclose sampling DSL signals within the amplification circuitry and processing the sampled DSL signals to evaluate amplification circuitry performance.

With regard to sampling, the Office Action appears to assert that Shenoï purportedly discloses sampling DSL signals within the amplification circuitry by teaching converting the digital control information to (and from) the analog domain. Although converting signals between analog and digital domains may involve sampling, in general, Shenoï is silent as to sampling a DSL signal within the amplification circuitry. Furthermore, neither Figure 4 nor Figure 5 shows the location of the processor or

modems with respect to the other components in the basic circuit outline of the extender. Moreover, Shenoi is silent regarding sampling any type of DSL signals. Shenoi merely teaches converting control information, but does not disclose any other type of sampling, including sampling a DSL signal. Therefore, Shenoi fails to disclose sampling DSL signals within the amplification circuitry.

With regard to processing the sampled DSL signals, the Office action appears to assert that Shenoi purportedly discloses processing the sampled DSL signals to evaluate amplification circuitry performance by teaching the central office's ability to query for status, or control the operation of, any repeater in the local loop. Even though Shenoi teaches the central office having capability to query for status or control a repeater (the details of which are not disclosed), Shenoi is silent regarding processing sampled DSL signals because Shenoi does not teach sampling DSL signals, and Shenoi fails to teach any details of how to query for status or control a repeater. Moreover, the general reference to querying for status does not teach processing sampled DSL signals to evaluate amplification circuitry performance. In fact, Shenoi is completely silent regarding evaluating amplification circuitry performance. Therefore, Shenoi fails to disclose processing the sampled DSL signals to evaluate amplification circuitry performance.

In contrast, claim 42 recites "sampling DSL signals within the amplification circuitry" and "processing the sampled DSL signals to evaluate amplification circuitry performance." For the reasons stated above, Shenoi fails to disclose all of the limitations of claim 42. In particular, Shenoi does not disclose sampling DSL signals within the amplification circuitry and processing the sampled DSL signals to evaluate amplification circuitry performance. Given that the cited reference fails to disclose all of the limitations of the claim, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 42 is patentable over the cited reference. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the rejection of claim 42 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) be withdrawn.

Given that claims 43-48 depend from independent claim 42, which is patentable over the cited reference, Applicant respectfully submits that dependent claims 43-48 are also patentable over the cited reference. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the rejection of claims 43-48 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) be withdrawn.

CLAIMS 49

Claim 49 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Shenoi. Applicant respectfully submits that claim 49 is patentable over the cited reference because Shenoi does not disclose all of the limitations of the claim. Claim 49 recites:

A system for improving transmission of DSL signals, the system comprising:
means for generating control signals;
means for transmitting the control signals and DSL signals;
means for amplifying the DSL signals;
means for processing the control signals;
means for sampling the DSL signals in accordance with the processed control signals; and
means for processing the sampled DSL signals to evaluate the means for amplifying.
(Emphasis added).

In support of the rejection, the Office Action states, in part:

The Examiner disagrees and asserts, that, as indicated in the previous Office action Shenoi discloses, "Each 25-pair "repeater housing" can include one controller (microprocessor) and modems that **convert the digital control information to (and from) analog** for transport over the control pair. These controllers can operate in a "daisy chain" which allows the central office end to query for status, or control the operation of, any repeater housing in the path. For long loops, those exceeding 18 thousand feet, there may be as many as 4 or 5 (or more) repeater housings connected in series (approximately 6000 feet apart). The control information will include commands for maintenance and provisioning information" (column 8 lines 57-67). For these reasons and the reasons indicated in the previous Office action, the rejection of claim 49 is maintained. Office Action, October 4, 2005, page 7 (emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Office Action's characterization of the prior art because Shenoi fails to disclose all of the limitations of the claim. In particular, Shenoi does not disclose means for sampling DSL signals in accordance with the processed control signals and means for processing the sampled DSL signals to evaluate the means for amplifying.

Shenoi teaches a loop extender for long ADSL subscriber lines. Shenoi, Abstract. Shenoi depicts an extender circuit with amplification circuitry and load coils. Shenoi, Fig. 5. The amplification circuitry is used for the ADSL signals and the load coils are used for the conventional voice, or POTS, signals. However, Shenoi does not disclose

means for sampling DSL signals in accordance with the processed control signals and means for processing the sampled DSL signals to evaluate the means for amplifying.

With regard to sampling, the Office Action appears to assert that Shenoi purportedly discloses means for sampling DSL signals by teaching converting the digital control information to (and from) the analog domain. Although converting signals between analog and digital domains may involve sampling, in general, Shenoi is silent as to means for sampling a DSL signal. Shenoi merely teaches converting control information, but does not disclose any other type of sampling, including sampling a DSL signal. Therefore, Shenoi fails to disclose means for sampling DSL signals in accordance with the processed control signals.

With regard to processing the sampled DSL signals, the Office action appears to assert that Shenoi purportedly discloses means for processing the sampled DSL signals by teaching the central office's ability to query for status, or control the operation of, any repeater in the local loop. Even though Shenoi teaches the central office having capability to query for status or control a repeater (the details of which are not disclosed), Shenoi is silent regarding processing sampled DSL signals because Shenoi does not teach sampling DSL signals, and Shenoi fails to teach any details of how to query for status or control a repeater. Moreover, the general reference to querying for status does not teach means for processing sampled DSL signals. In fact, Shenoi is completely silent regarding evaluating amplification circuitry performance. Therefore, Shenoi fails to disclose means for processing the sampled DSL signals to evaluate the means for amplifying.

In contrast, claim 49 recites "means for sampling DSL signals in accordance with the processed control signals" and "means for processing the sampled DSL signals to evaluate the means for amplifying." For the reasons stated above, Shenoi fails to disclose all of the limitations of claim 49. In particular, Shenoi does not disclose means for sampling DSL signals in accordance with the processed control signals and means for processing the sampled DSL signals to evaluate the means for amplifying. Given that the cited reference fails to disclose all of the limitations of the claim, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 49 is patentable over the cited reference. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the rejection of claim 49 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) be withdrawn.

Response to Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner rejected claims 32-41 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable Shenoi in view of Mukherjee. Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of these rejections because the combination of cited references fails to teach or suggest all of the limitations of the claims.

CLAIMS 32-41

Claim 32 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shenoi in view of Mukherjee. Applicant respectfully submits that claim 32 is patentable over the combination of cited references because the combination does not teach or suggest all of the limitations of the claim. Claim 32 recites:

A system for improving transmission of DSL signals over a local loop, the system comprising:
a central office controller, the central office controller including,
a first modem coupled to the local loop,
a processor coupled to the first modem,
loop extender management software executable by the processor for generating control signals,
an ATU-C coupled to the local loop configured to receive and transmit DSL signals, and
a DSLAM controller coupled to the processor and the ATU-C configured to control access to the local loop; and
a loop extender coupled to the central office controller via the local loop, the loop extender including,
a POTS loading coil adapted to be coupled to the local loop for improving transmission of POTS band signals over the local loop,
amplification circuitry capacitively coupled to the local loop via bypass switches for providing DSL signal amplification,
a second modem coupled to the local loop for receiving the control signals,
an AMADC coupled to the amplification circuitry for sampling DSL signal data via diagnostic lines, and
a DCP coupled to the second modem and the AMADC for processing the control signals received via the second modem and analyzing the sampled DSL signal data from the AMADC.
(Emphasis added).

In support of the rejection, the Office Action states, in part:

The Examiner assert that Shenoi discloses, **AMADC**: "Each 25-pair "repeater housing" can include one controller (microprocessor) and modems that convert the digital control information to (and from) analog

for transport over the control pair. These controllers can operate in a "daisy chain" which allows the central office end to query for status, or control the operation of, any repeater housing in the path. For long loops, those exceeding 18 thousand feet, there may be as many as 4 or 5 (or more) repeater housings connected in series (approximately 6000 feet apart). The control information will include commands for maintenance and provisioning information" (column 8 lines 57-67).

Shenoi also discloses **a diagnostic/control processor (DCP)** "For test and maintenance purposes, the central office end needs to be capable of forcing anyone chosen repeater (on the subscriber loop under test) to enter a loop-back state. That is, a test signal sent from the central office is "looped back" at the chosen repeater and the condition of the loop up to that chosen repeater can be validated" (column 9 lines 11- 18). Office Action, October 4, 2005, p. 5 (emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Office Action's characterization of the prior art because the cited combination of prior art fails to teach or suggest all of the limitations of the claim. In particular, Shenoi and Mukherjee, either alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest an analog multiplexer/analog-to-digital converter (AMADC) or a diagnostic/control processor (DCP).

Shenoi teaches a loop extender for long ADSL subscriber lines. Shenoi, Abstract. Shenoi depicts an extender circuit with amplification circuitry and load coils. Shenoi, Fig. 5. The amplification circuitry is used for the ADSL signals and the load coils are used for the conventional voice, or POTS, signals. However, Shenoi does not disclose an AMADC or a DCP. With regard to the AMADC, the Office Action fails to provide any specific reference of Shenoi to an AMADC. The Office Action discusses the repeater, including a processor and modems, but is silent as to an AMADC. Although the processor and modems convert control information, neither the processor nor the modems sample DSL signal data via diagnostic lines. In fact, Shenoi is completely silent regarding diagnostic lines and sampling DSL signals. With regard to the DCP, the Office Action refers to the loop-back state and the central office's ability to validate a chosen repeater. However, the loop-back function of Shenoi is completely separate from analyzing sampled DSL signal data. Shenoi is totally silent regarding a DCP for analyzing sampled DSL signal data. Therefore, Shenoi does not disclose either an AMADC or a DCP, as recited in the claim.

Mukherjee does not compensate for Shenoi's lack of disclosure. Mukherjee is directed to a remote DSL modem. Mukherjee, Abstract. The remote DSL modem is

located at the remote computer. Mukherjee, Fig. 1. The remote computer communicates with a central office via the remote DSL modem. Mukherjee, col. 5, lines 33-36.

However, Mukherjee does not teach or suggest an AMADC or a DCP. Moreover, the Office Action does not suggest that Mukherjee discloses these limitations which are not disclosed by Shenoi.

In contrast, claim 32 recites “an AMADC coupled to the amplification circuitry for sampling DSL signal data via diagnostic lines” and “a DCP coupled to the second modem and the AMADC for processing the control signals received via the second modem and analyzing the sampled DSL signal data from the AMADC.” For the reasons stated above, Shenoi and Mukherjee, either alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest all of the limitations of the claim. In particular, the cited references do not teach or suggest AMADC or a DCP. Given that the cited references fail to teach or suggest all of the limitations of the claim, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 32 is patentable over the cited references. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the rejection of claim 32 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be withdrawn.

Given that claims 33-41 depend from independent claim 32, which is patentable over the cited references, Applicant respectfully submits that dependent claims 33-41 are also patentable over the cited references. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the rejection of claims 33-41 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

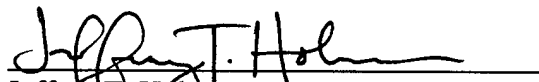
It is respectfully submitted that in view of the amendments and remarks set forth herein, the rejections and objections have been overcome. If the Examiner believes a telephone interview would expedite the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to contact Jeffrey Holman at (408) 720-8300.

If there are any additional charges, please charge them to Deposit Account No. 02-2666.

Respectfully submitted,

BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP

Date: 11/29/05



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Amendments to the Drawings:

The attached drawing sheet(s) include changes to Figure 1. In Figure 1, the content has been designated as Background.